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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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Every friend of immigration restriction should immediately request their two Senators to insist on the Burnett Immigration bill being voted on at this session of Congress.

INJUNCTION RULE OPPOSED

Detroit, Mich., June 17.—President Gompers was the principal speaker at a mass meeting of trade unionists held for the purpose of agitating against injunction rule in labor disputes. Organized workers in this city are circulating petitions to be on the ballot a constitutional amendment against this evil, which was summarized by President Gompers as follows:

"It is all for one purpose—that is, to endeavor to clothe tyrannous exhibitions of employers in the form of law, and to stifle every spirit of protest, to protect the workers from organizing, to prevent the workers from the constitutional right of ownership in their services and to try to tie them to their jobs."

A parade preceded the mass meeting and these inscriptions on banners indicated the spirit of protesting unionists:

Help put Michigan in the free state class. Sign petition.

Let us kick back into the constitution what the judges kicked out.

We want the right to take a murderer and a horse thief get jury trial. Why not you.

We are not trying to chain the slave but free the present.

ANTI-UNIONISTS SHRIEK

Detroit, Mich. June 17.—The Michigan Manufacturers' Association has issued the following shriek and appeal to strong arm methods to the business men of the state:

Today the Michigan federation of labor begins an aggressive campaign to secure the 45,000 signatures to the initiative and referendum petition for the law robbing the courts of the power to issue injunctions to restrain violence in time of strike, prevent strike mobs from intimidating. These petitions need 45,000 signatures and must be completed by July 1. They are distributed by organizers in the plant. We hope your employes can be warned of the vicious nature of these petitions.

Do they believe you should not have the right to petition the court for protection against violence to life and property?

Do they want to say to the court of your community that it cannot be trusted to judge fairly between you?

We appreciate that many workmen may believe in this extraordinary demand, but we are confident that the great mass of them are patriotic and not supporters of revolutionary and unfair propositions.

The right is however immediate and acute. The law, if passed legalizes strikes, mass violence, absolutely protects boycotts, justifies and protects picketing and encourages labor to do it.

Will you not look out for these petitions? Please advise us of any information as to circulators upon which may come to your attention."

BUTTE WORKERS LOCKED OUT

Butte, Mont. June 17.—The Employers' association of this city has forced a lockout of the building trades, metal mechanical workers, street car men, and other employes, demanding defeat of the unions was made in the hope that the workers would retaliate by calling a general strike and thereby destroy the unions. The Free Lance, organ of the unionists, says:

"The labor unions of this community fully understand the importance and significance of the fight. They understand that the existence of the unions is the people of this community. They know that inasmuch as the wages of the members of the Silver Bow Employers' association have made the statement that they were going to put them on the same plane with those of the members of the Butte Miners' union, where the wages of the members are $2.50 or $2.75 a day, out of Butte.

They are going to make Butte a scab town, with the alien and others of cheap and low caliber predominating as workingmen, while the American and the English-speaking people will leave here because they had American ideas of independence and intelligent conception American standards of living."

BAD LIGHT CAUSES ACCIDENTS

Madison, Wis., June 17.—In a "service letter" to manufacturers in this state the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin says:

"The investigations of the commission reveal the fact that a large number of the accidents which have been attributed to carelessness of workmen were really caused by the fact that the employer and the workman could not see what he was doing."

The commission quotes the findings of a well-known insurance company, which is made to the effect that accidents occurring—in industries, and found that 23.8 per cent. or nearly one-quarter were directly or indirectly caused by inadequate light.

Apply this experience to Wisconsin, says the commission, and about 5,000 accidents would be prevented each year if adequate light were provided in factories and this would mean a saving of $300,000."

VALUE OF UNIONISM SHOWN

Brantford, Ontario, June 17.—Street car men employed on the municipally-owned lines in this city have been compelled to resort to trade unionism to improve working conditions. These workers organized an Amalgamated Street Car Men's union, but the venture was not looked upon with favor by the railway commission.

The unionists then applied to the department of labor at Ottawa to appoint a committee of investigation and conciliation, under the Canadian industrial disputes act, which applies to public utilities. The railway management finally agreed to meet representatives of the union and a contract was signed which provides for wage increases of 2½ cents an hour, the municipality to pay one-half of the cost of uniforms, and furnish coats for motormen, and other betterments. The railway company agrees not to discriminate against unionists, and all charges against employes shall be open to appeal.

Commenting on this incident the Toronto Industrial Banner says:

It is said that the meeting between the railway commission and the representatives of the union was a stormy one. It is an absolute certainty that they would not have received either the higher wages or the better working conditions which they now labor.

As the Times has often remarked it is only the workers who are in a position to demand their rights who get them. And it makes very little difference whether the enterprise for which they work is privately or municipally controlled in this respect. It may be said that international organizers claim it is more easily possible to deal with private concerns although the contrary ought to be the case.

A PENITENTIARY "HARMONY"

Trinidad, Col. June 17.—At meetings of officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company and delegates representing the Rockefeller union, held at Pueblo, Colo., on June 15 and 16, it is reported that there was not a single complaint of any kind, and that "the men seemed to be entirely satisfied with conditions." One newspaper favorably commented upon "the fact that the men have nothing to object to and are inclined to feel that things are what is the best for the conditions factory for the Rockefeller plan in all its aspects."

We make the ironical comment of Editor O'Neill of the Trinidad Free Press:

There is harmony behind the walls of a penitentiary, and there are few complaints of prisoners in institutions where men wear the "stripes" of the convict.

There was harmony at Ressa and Sopris, but it was the harmony of the slave who is powerless to rebel until he has been entirely satisfied under the flag of feat unionism and into the sanctuary of the labor movement. Before that time there should, which clothes every member with the right and authority to express his honest convictions"

LOW WAGES IN TEXTILES.

Washington, June 17.—In a report on wages and hours of labor in the textile industries, issued by the United States federal bureau of labor statistics gives the following average full-time weekly earnings in 1914 for the principal occupations Cotton goods—Highest for males, $13.09, highest for females, $8.51; lowest for males, $8.76, females, $5.45. Woolen and worsted goods—Highest for males, $17.22; females, $9.49; lowest, $11.06. Average for eight occupations, males, $13.27; females, $9.49 [illegible]. Silk goods—Highest for males, $17.92; highest for females, $13.14. Average for nine occupations, males, $14.85; females, $9.58.

These figures cover, approximately, 93,000 employes in the cotton industry, 46,000 in the woolen industry and 22,000 in the silk industry.

It is stated that employment in the cotton industry did not vary greatly, but that the silk industry showed some variations at different seasons, and that the woolen industry "fell off greatly in the summer months."

UNIONIST GETS RESULTS.

Springfield, Ill., June 17.—Organized labor's representative on the board of trustees, Hon. E. E. Woodmansee, has secured a pledge from the contractor that the $400,000 high school building will be erected by union labor. Mr. Woodmansee has been a member of the board for eight years and has served as secretary of the Springfield federation of labor for the past 14 years. Through his efforts public school buildings have been built by union labor on three different occasions.

KANSAS UNIONISTS ACTIVE.

Hutchinson, Kan., June 17.—The trade union movement in this city has extended several substantial gains. Plumbers have secured their first agreement and raised wages 50 cents a day. Electrical workers have secured an agreement with improved shop conditions and carpenters and painters have raised wages. These gains have encouraged workers in other industries and the unionization of garment workers, meat cutters, journeymen tailors and street railway men is under way.

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES.

New Britain, Conn., June 17.—Union plumbers and their employers have adjusted wage differences on a sliding scale will be postponed until August 1 that contracts may be fulfilled until the old rates expire. On that date wages will be $5 cents an hour, or an increase of 7 cents.

STREET CAR MEN ADVANCE.

Rock Island, Ill., June 17.—After conferences that extended over three weeks the Tri-City Railway company has signed a three years' agreement with the Amalgamated Street Car Men's union. Wage increases average 30 per cent for over 600 employes. Arbitration provisions are included in the contract.

SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Mobile, Ala., June 17.—River front machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths have secured the eight-hour day without resorting to strike. Nine-hour wages will prevail.

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES.

Fair Haven, N. J., June 17.—Plumbers have secured the 44-hour week and have raised wages from $4 to $4.40 per day.

EXPLOITERS BLAMED FOR MEXICO'S TROUBLES BY YUCATAN WORKERS

New York, June 17.—Carlos Loveira and Baltasar Pages, representatives of Yucatan (Mexico) organized workers, have arrived in this city and have made public an appeal to American workers for peace between Mexico and the United States signed by officers of the following Yucatan unions:

Electricians, carpenters, seamen, bakers, masons, hotel and restaurant clerks and waiters, machinists, cigar and smelter men, hackmen, railroad men and machinists, blacksmiths and boiler makers.

Next week the Mexicans will visit Washington and present a copy of the proclamation to President Gompers —who is now in the middle west—and also discuss with the A. F. of L. executive his proposal that a conference be held at El Paso, Texas, between representatives of the American "Federation of Labor" and the Mexican trade union movement.

The proclamation signed by the Mexican unionists is a stirring appeal for fraternity and peace between the two countries.

"Until the day on which our social revolution shall begin," says the spirited document, "Mexico was, despite its wonderful resources, a land of desolation and misery for the real producer, for the proletarians, because sheltered by the dictatorship represented first by Porfirio Diaz, the dictator, generally known as the czar of the Americas' and then by Victoriano Huerto—ignorance, religious intolerance, alcoholism and proletarian misery reached the most terrible form prevailed in the country.

"In shops, mines and manufacturing centers the condition of the toilers, although not so bad as in the haciendas, was intolerable. Twelve and 14 hours daily, poorly paid labor was exacted without the hope of any progressive legislation at all being enacted that would secure their condition as free citizens, at the mercy of their 'owners,' Mexican or foreigners, who—while the real producers howled, bore the most terrible hunger and cruelest starvation—drove through the brilliant streets of the city of Mexico in luxurious automobiles and built in every corner of the same 'villas' and palaces that gave the capital of the republic universal renown.

"Public instruction, especially in the large rural districts, was entirely abandoned, because it was the dictatorial policy, in this respect, to drive the poor people in the darkness of haciendas, great mine and factory regions, where they could be more easily controlled by the 'rurales' and the soldiers, instead of allowing them to get to school and get an education to become real citizens deserving of such a title.

"Workingmen in Mexico were killed if they attempted to unionize or to strike, the peasants were slaughtered for refusing their property to the Yaqui Indians were deported or sold as slaves in Yucatan, so that the great landowners of the state of Sonora could sell their lands to Americans synchronously. Anything to be protested, orally or in writing, was thrown into jail, where imprisonment was worse than death.

"We want to say, very frankly, to the American toilers that the Mexican people do not hate the real American people, the people who still have in their heart the principles of Washington and Franklin; we do not have any hostile sentiment of any kind against you, American workers. In the United States we only hate the monopolists, the great oil and railroad kings, all those who have utilized the richness of our land for their personal benefit, persistently coming from you the fruits of our labor, the same as they do with you in your country. Those very monopolists built in every corner of the same 'villas' and palaces that gave the capital of the republic universal renown.

"Be on your guard, workers of the United States, the Colossus of all the anti-Mexican agitation of the mercenary press of North America, all the warnings, hints and bad insinuations of our foes in the great American cities, are only for the purpose of creating in the public mind the belief that the people of Mexico are barbarous and unworthy of getting an education to become real citizens deserving of such a title.

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"Be on watch North American comrades! Do not allow to be cowed you with the lies of those who, as long as they can make money, do not care very much about the killing of thousands of laborers. Help us to prevent that, once and forever, the United States troops be recalled, avoiding the great danger, that there is already talk of sending a khaki uniform remains in Mexican territory."

UNIONS' WIRES ARE TAPPED

New York, June 17. The Thompson legislative committee has turned over to committee representing organized labor a list of the telephones of trade union headquarters and offices of officials of the police. Secretary Brady of the Allied Printing Trades Council appeared before the committee if the police had tapped the wires of employers and strikebreaking agencies for the purpose of learning their methods to suppress strikes.

The unionists were told that no telephones of employers, strikebreaking agencies or detective bureaus engaged in strike work were listed.

The workers demanded a transcript of conversations taken down by the police. The union men have been under the suspicion of committing crimes and of using the union wires for that purpose we learn from the Union Leader. The unionists further requested that

"We also want your committee to make public the relationship between the police department and the so-called private detective agencies and strikebreaking concerns and also request that the police department, what reports they have received from these agencies and what permit the police department to allow these private detectives to carry guns. We want to know to what extent the private detective agencies and strikebreaking concerns are supplied with police department, what reports they have received from these agencies and what activities. It is a well-known fact, and your committee should give it the most careful consideration, that the people of those agencies are ex-convicts and people of such depraved moral standing in the community and such people as are not associate with them, and that they have succeeded in the past to become members of our unions, and the people who employ them are not any better."

CABLE WORKERS WIN.

Perth Amboy, N. J., June 17.—Through the efforts of A. F. of L. Organizer Hilfers and other trade unionists the Perth Amboy Standard Underground Cable company employes has been adjusted.

Wages of women workers are increased 7 1-2 per cent. boys, 2 cents an hour; men receive from 1-2 to 1-2 cent class. 2 3-4 cents increase, and 1, 1-2 cents increase for all men paid by the piece work. The nine hour and hour. Wages of higher rate workers are also increased.

The week's work shall be 50 hours, with pay for overtime. The company agrees not to discriminate because of union activity or membership in a trade union. These employes were unorganized when they suspended work

SHIP BUILDERS ORGANIZE.

Baltimore, June 17.—Over 1,000 unorganized ship builders employed by the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding company struck to enforce better working conditions and shorter hours. Then a conference was arranged and the company agreed that a 5 per cent wage increase would be granted the men, and later, than September 30 and another 4 per cent increase not later than January 1, 1917, the 55-hour week and the later date, or earlier if work now in the yards is completed.

All strikers will return to their former positions and the company agrees not to discriminate because of union affiliation and to hereafter receive committees to discuss grievances.

MACHINISTS RAISE WAGES.

Owosso, Mich., June 17.—Machinists employed by the Ann Arbor railroad have secured the nine-hour day and increased wages 1 1-2 cents an hour.

Worcester, Mass., June 17.—Machinists' union No. 339 has signed a union shop agreement with the O. & J. Machine company. The eight-hour day will be inaugurated the week the work day every three months until December 2, when eight hours shall be the rule.

INDUSTRY'S TERRIBLE TOLL.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17.—From January 1 to June 1 of this year 86 men were killed in industrial establishment in this state, as a result of this slaughter, 537 women were made widows and 1,389 children robbed of a father and 37 dependent parents lost a bread winner. Of the 86 killed 37 were single and 49 married. The total compensation awarded is $742,962.75.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN MEET.

Denver, Col. June 17—The triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen opened in this city. In the annual report Carter stated that the organization is in a most flourishing condition and that its finances now reach the high water mark, $4,685,933.67.

HIGHER WAGES IN NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., June 17.—The Plumbers' union has raised wages from $4 to $4.50 a day and upholsterers have increased their rates from $3.50 to $4.

COMPENSATION LAW UPHELD

Louisville, Ky. June 17.—The court of appeals has ruled that the Kentucky workmen's compensation law is constitutional.

In 1914 the court held a former compensation law was unconstitutional and in the present case the court rules that the new law passed by the legislature, is in keeping with the court's direction as to how a compensation law might go under the decision on the 1914 act.

In its latest decision, only one provision was left in doubt. That section provides that alien widows and orphans will receive only one-half the benefits which the law provides for dependents of workmen killed by accident.

The court declined to pass on this section, but said that if it was later declared unconstitutional the validity of the act as a whole would not be affected.

The compensation law will become effective August 1. The system provided is the "elective compensation," which provides a positive choice in the measure by the employer by filing a written statement with the state workmen's compensation board and posting a notice of the fact in his establishment. The employe may likewise file with his employer a signed notice of his acceptance of the act, and employes failing to accept the act are deprived of the common law defenses of contributory negligence, fellow servant and assumption of risk. Public employes are included at their own election.

The administration of the act rests with the workmen's compensation board consisting of a chairman and three districts for convenience of administration.

Employers accepting the act must insure in a stock or mutual company or a special organization created by the state. They may be relieved of this obligation on giving proof of financial ability. Self insurers however must furnish bond or other security.

FEDERAL UNIONS URGED.

Washington, June 17.—A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison has issued a circular to all organizers to take advantage to the fullest extent of the immediate movement for unionism among unorganized.

"In order that there shall be opportunity," he says, "for persons employed at unorganized crafts and callings to take care of their interests pending the time when they can join the separate union of their trade, craft or calling, the American Federation of Labor make provision for the formation of a federal labor union, or local trade union, to be composed of all who those who are not members of or under allegiance to existing unions, to be the membership in a trade union can hold membership. When there is a sufficient number of persons in any particular craft or calling in a federal labor union the officers are required to issue charters for such affiliate it to its national or international body"

TRUST BREAD GIVEN BLOW.

Danbury, Conn., June 17.—Trust-made bread has been given a hard blow in this city because of the action of the master bakers' association in calling upon citizens to patronize local bakeries. The resolution states that during the past 12 months "certain bakeries in New York city have been able to dispose of about 5,000 loaves of bread per week in Danbury." This resolution was introduced by George W. Andrews, a member of the Danbury Typographical union, who says the business men to "make good their buy-in-Danbury claims."

Organized bakers are benefiting by this agitation.

WHY MACHINISTS STRUCK.

Hamilton, Ohio, June 17.—Machinists employed at the Black & Clawson shop struck because their shop committeeman was discharged. With a loud flourish of trumpets announced that the machinist was discharged because he "couldn't get along with the boss." The management replied that if the time sheets of the company would sustain this position the strike would be called off immediately. The machinists are still out.

15,000 ACCIDENTS.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17.—Fifteen thousand accidents on steam railroads, street railways and other common carriers during the year ending May 31, 1916, is the record in Pennsylvania, says the public service commission's bureau of accidents.

RAILWAY CLERKS GAIN.

Portland, Me., June 17.—Differences between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the Maine Central railroad have been adjusted. Wage increases of approximately 7 per cent for all clerks and better working conditions are agreed to.

TRAIN MEN RESENT EXAXION

New York, June 17.—At the eighth-hour law last year the railroad managers and their train service employes, the former were [illegible] the latter were denounced. Elisha Lee, the railroad chairman, declared that the eight-hour law was a rule which the latter said would not reduce the workers' pay. The answer to our manufacturers and the opposition, the conductors' executive, turned to the railroad manager and said:

We want you to lay your cards on the table as to what you mean in your proposition.

Your cards are on the table," replied the railroad manager.

"If so they are all blank cards," said the unionist

"Not at all. You have fired questions at us," broke in Mr Stone. "You have asked us about cases that might arise in the future. We have given you We have given you straight answers. Now we ask you one question and we want a definite reply."

"For three days you have run a question mark. We have answered and we have run the whole gamut of what our proposals mean. There has been no question that has been submitted to the various affiliates, 981 organizations, that we have not met. There was no attempt made to present the negative side of the question, or to present the side that we ask a definite postponement of the employes' claims.

Labor resolutions provide that both the railroad managers and employes defer pending certain questions to the interstate commerce commission is able to complete its investigations and make its report—but which it will be sufficiently satisfactory to the railroads as the commission would be instructed to give consideration to the question of minimum, maximum, and average wage with hours of service, rates of railroad employes in the United States, and so far as they are comparable the minimum, maximum, and average with hours of service paid in other industries where similar skill and risk are involved the commission to take into consideration the question of whether railroad revenues based on existing rates for transportation will admit of equitable wage terms of all classes of railroad employes. It is not considered that the commission will be [illegible] that the commission may deem relevant."

AWARD TO RUPTURED WORKER.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17.—The state workmen's compensation board, in an opinion filed, has held that a rupture which while the worker sustained a rupture his injury was simply an aggravation of a pre-existing hernia, the latter not being compensable. This is precisely stated. In this connection Commissioner Leech said:

"The workmen's compensation law does not prescribe any standard of health, strength or ability to which the workman must conform to qualify for compensation, nor does it imply that the workman must be free from all defect which may develop into serious injury."

The commissioner points out that it has been held in this state as early as 1903 that nothing more is required to constitute an "injury by accident" than that the effect upon the workman sustains is unexpected."

PRESSMEN REPORT PROGRESS.

Pressmen's Home, Tenn., June 17.—The twenty-seventh convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union will convene next Monday at Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union Home.

In his report, just made public, President Berry says:

"The international union has progressed during the past biennial period in a manner favorable to comparison with any other international trade union in America or in the world. In this progress we have been confronted with the usual degree of difficulties, but it is pleasing to be able to report that those difficulties have in the end been adjusted to the honor and credit of the movement and the organization that sponsors it."

GAINS IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 17.—Because of the organization painters and sheet metal workers secured betterments without resorting to strike. The former secured 30 cents a day for 8 hours and the sheet metal workers increased wages 2c cents a day. Both secured the Saturday half holiday, also.

After a two weeks' strike the Plumbers' union secured a 50 cent day and the companies made similar gains, despite former fears that the parcel post "would destroy their business."

BREWERS INCREASE WAGES.

Sheriden, Wyo., June 17.—The Brewery Workers' union has signed new contracts which provide for increased wages and better working conditions.

Binghamton, N. Y., June 17.—Increased wages are a secret in Pennsylvania are features of the new contract secured by brewery workers in this city.

PUSHING THE UNION LABEL.

Portsmouth, Ohio, June 17.—Trade unionists in this city are actively engaged in a "label forward" movement and the demand for labeled goods has increased. The organization of a Women's Union Label league has resulted in additional agitation.

Labor's Demands Presented To Republican Convention

Chicago, June 17.—Last week President Gompers, Vice President O'Connell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor appeared before the platform committee of the Republican convention and presented a series of planks in the interest of the men and women of toil.

These included:

Pledge to maintain the federal Clayton law which assures workers the legal right of voluntary association and guarantees the right of trial by jury in alleged contempt cases committed outside the presence of courts.

Vigorous enforcement of the seamens act and the most liberal interpretation of its provisions. Opposition to weakening any section intended to protect seamen and travelers. Declaration that the American seamen will constitute a trained naval reserve in time of national peril" and that provisions should be such as to "induce resourceful, capable, liberty-loving Americans to follow that vocation."

Demand that the immigration and contract labor laws be enforced and so extended as to debar from the United States all persons who cannot read and write language.

Industrial education and vocational training in addition to general education, on the theory that national industrial efficiency is a happy combination of the highest standards of carefully considered methods and policies.

The enactment and rigid enforcement of a federal child labor law.

The fulfillment of the pledge for enforcement of all federal eight hour laws and their extension to all departments of government work.

The enactment of a federal workmen's compensation law.

Laws prohibiting from interstate commerce the products of convict labor.

Legislation to abolish preventable loss of life and injury to workers in industry and commerce by the creation of a bureau of safety under the department of labor to collect and publish information relating thereto and devise methods to decrease deaths and injuries in industry.

Opposition to "scientific management" and other speeding up systems in industry.

Extension of the powers and functions of the federal bureau of mines to the safeguarding of American citizenship to the people of Porto Rico.

Adequate compensation for all civil service employes and a reasonable minimum wage for all such employes.

A tribunal to which all employes in the competitive service may appeal for redress of grievances.

A federal compensation law to apply to all civil service employes.

An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employes of the civil service.

Employment in the civil service must not impair the employes' right of suffrage.

Government ownership of telegraphs and telephones.

Equal suffrage.

The platform committee substituted the following, which was adopted by the committee:

LABOR LAWS

We pledge the Republican party to the faithful enforcement of all federal laws passed for the protection of labor, especially the existing child labor law, the enactment and rigid enforcement of a federal child labor law, the extension of the principle of comprehensive workmen's compensation laws within the commerce power of congress and the enactment of compensation law covering all government employes. We favor the extension and application, under the direction of the department of labor, of methods for reducing the industrial hazards, for the information of congress to the end that such legislation may be enacted as may be calculated to secure the safety, conservation and welfare of labor from its dangers incident to industry and transportation.

SUFFRAGE

The Republican party reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people and for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of suffrage to the women but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself.

CARPENTERS CONTINUE GAINS.

Indianapolis, Ind June 17—General Secretary Frank Duffy of the Brotherhood of Carpenters reports that the following gains were made by locals of this craft since last week's statement:

Lawrence, Mass.—Wage increases from mill men after a two weeks' strike, under $12 a week increased 15 per cent from $12 to $13.80; those increased 10 per cent. from $13.80 to $15, 5 per cent increase.

Binghamton, N Y.—Increase from 40 to 45 cents an hour.

Clarks Summit, Pa.—From 37½ to 40 cents, and from 40 to 45 cents, second year 42½ to 45 cents, third year.

Staten Island, Bayonne and Elizabethport, N. J.—Agreement secured a general increase of 25 cents a day and the eight-hour day.

Lynn, Mass.—Increase from 40 to 45 cents an hour.

Fall River, Mass.—Increase from $3 to $3.25 a day, starting September 1 the Saturday half holiday with no wage reduction will be enforced.

Bisbee, Ariz.—Increase from $5 to $6 a day.

Worcester, Mass.—In case from 47½ to 52 cents an hour, first year, 52 to 54 cents, second year, 54 to 56 cents, third year.

Denver, Col., June 17.—Union carpenters have signed a contract with the General Carpenter Contractors' association which is to take effect the first month. Wages are increased from $4 to $4.50 per day of eight hours. The Saturday half holiday is agreed to as is price and one-half time overtime and double time for holidays.

SECESSION VS. REVOLUTION.

New York June 17—Seceders from the United States are justified, declares the American Revolutionists of 1776 to justify their action, and are answered as follows by Charles Edward Russell, official organ of the boni fide union:

The basic difference between revolution and secession is that in the latter instance an attempt is made to establish a form of government that all elements are assured of equal rights and opportunities, while in the other an attempt is made to establish by force the rule of a minority in which all who participated in it enjoyed equal rights and opportunities, and an attempt made to establish the final disposition form of government.

From this it naturally follows that when a revolution is successful, all who participated in it are benefited, as they have opposite effects, the contending parties, instead of acting in unison, antagonized each other, and disruption, disorder, and chaos is the best that can be hoped for while the seceders persist in their mistaken ideas."

BRICKMAKERS DECLARE TRUCE.

Chicago, June 17.—At a conference attended by President Gompers and representatives of the Building Trades Council, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance and the United Brick and Clay Workers' Association it was agreed that all hostilities between the two organizations cease and that a meeting of both parties be held on the 26th of June for the purpose of drafting a petition of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of drafting a complete plan of amalgamation and for the further purpose of carrying same into effect."

The conference in this city was held in compliance with instructions of the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L. At the present time the United Brick and Clay Workers of America are not affiliated to the A. F. of L.

OPPOSE OUSTING NEARING.

Toledo, Ohio, June 17.—Influences that are opposing Prof. Scott Nearing are strongly over the action of the Toledo municipal university in retaining Prof. Nearing for another year and attempts are being made to have the common council reject the university budget.

The Central Labor Union has diplomatically notified the city lawmakers that "Nearing will drop" if this plan is followed.

PAINTERS WIN STRIKE.

Rock Island, Ill., June 17.—Painters' union No. 502 has won its strike, which started May 1 last. Employers have signed a two years' contract at 55 cents an hour, saturday half holiday, time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays.

FREIGHT HANDLERS QUIT WORK.

Boston, June 17.—Freight handlers employed by the Eastern Steamship Corporation are on strike to raise wages from 32 to 40 cents an hour for day work, from 40 to 60 cents an hour for overtime, and from 40 to 80 cents an hour for Sundays and holidays.